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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

By HARRIETT PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

'Twas that campaign whose fame began
When the Green Mountain men withstood
Burgoyne's proud forces—and as well
Saved Molly Stark from widowhood!

Across the Mohawk Valley then
By many a fond ambition buoyed,
Despite his Indian ambushes
St. Leger marched to be destroyed.

And Washington barred Howe away,
And ill the great invasion sped,
And men and woods and waters held
The net that Philip Schuyler spread.

Then Gates came on, and closer drew
His yeomanry, and every night
Burgoyne the hostile camp fires saw
Encircle him with lines of light.

Surrounded; with no food; the foe
A musket-shot away at most—
Flattered the flag of truce and there
Burgoyne surrendered with his host.

And, splendidly accoutred, they
Saw louts and loons in rags and smocks
Their conquerors, with rusty pikes
And powder-horns and old flintlocks.

And then what did those louts and loons?
Such lofty grace, in their degree,
Did ever fallen foe receive
From knights of ancient chivalry?

Slowly the British regiments
Laid down their arms on that calm morn.
Five thousand muskets stacked, and heard
No sound the while of scoff or scorn.

Great was the victory that brought
Friendship from France, and built on high
The dream of freedom like the dome
Of some great splendor in the sky.

A Long Remembered Fourth

By Edward Young Clarke, Jr.

BELIEVE me, it is a very painful situation. These heart troubles come as a great shock. Of course you may live eighteen months, but it would be wiser if you counted on not more than a year. You have my deepest professional sympathy—but," and the doctor hesitated a moment before he continued, "my time is very precious." John Elliott had hardly moved a muscle for the five minutes preceding these words. Through the closed door of the private office had come the buzz of the conversation of the waiting patients. Dr. Champion grew restless.

Elliott fumbled in his waistcoat for the fee; again the demon of grim humor caused a sickly smile to play around the corners of his mouth. He grasped the doctor's hand with nervous haste, half afraid as he did so that he might break out into an idiotic laugh and levying the purchase money of his death sentence in the soft cool palm he had pressed, he hurried out.

It was the morning of the glorious Fourth of July. The jubilant noise of an occasional bursting cracker sounded in the air. A hot wind swept the crowd on the street, parching their lips and tanning their cheeks. Elliott stumbled along with his mind all befogged—a strange, queer pain at his heart. His thoughts refused to be steady. Arrived at the door of his club house he stopped and hesitated a moment. The familiar surroundings seemed to somewhat arouse him from his trance, and he muttered quite audibly: "Yes, I'll write her. It will be fairer and easier for her and safer for me—to write her."

Then he went in.

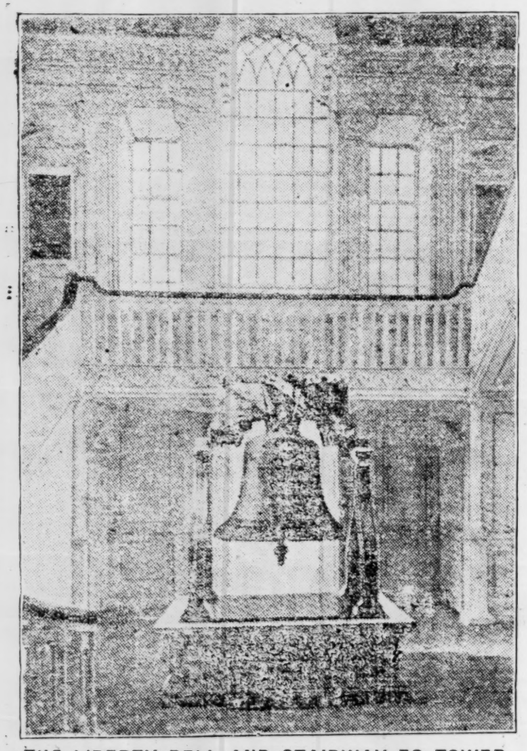
II.

If any of the many friends of Viola Martin who were accustomed to deplore her "coldness of manner and heart" could have seen her as she sat with John Elliott's letter lying in her lap, they would have been astonished beyond recovery. Her usually stern gray eyes were quite soft enough now; indeed, from out their depths sprang a surpassing tenderness and pity.

"Handsome" rather than "sweet" was the description usually given her mouth; but now its firm lines were all melted, and the pathetic quiver of her lower lip, as she slowly raised and kissed her lover's letter, cast around its graceful curves an expression of wondrous sweetness.

As she sat there, allowing many a tear to gain its freedom, she recalled how often he had urged an early marriage, but she had clung to her freedom and coolly and persistently insisted on delay until their engagement time had dragged itself out into years. And now—well, possible she chided herself too much. We usually do when the black cloud of calamity hangs its shadow around us.

But not long did she sit brooding—that was not her nature. When the time for action came she was always ready for it. Going over to her desk she sat down and for an hour poured out her heart's sympathy, sorrow and love. Told him she spurned his proffered release—begged for just this one year of being truly all his own.



THE LIBERTY BELL AND STAIRWAY TO TOWER.

Had John Elliott seen her now as she was, all ablaze with the truest, tenderest and noblest emotions, he would hardly have recognized the girl he had loved so long. No more was she cold, indifferent, haughty. No; she was a new creature, fired and irresistibly moved by an overwhelming passion.

Her letter sealed, it was placed in the hands of a messenger with an urgent appeal for haste.

She went out under the trees and let the hot air fan her cheeks and waited.

III.

Standing at one of the club house windows, John Elliott was looking down at the surging crowd on the street below. For a brief space of time the motley throng would hold his attention, and then his mind would revert back to the phrase, "What is the use to live the year?" But John Elliott was no coward; he refused to admit that he feared a year of suffering, so each time he drove the thought away.

As he stood thus, with his thoughts shifting from one thing to another, there came to him this: "Why not leave this place at once? Go to new scenes; mingle with different people; live a new life for this next twelve months." He rolled the thought over and over in his mind; it was like a sweet morsel.

Fired with this idea, he became enthusiastic. He would forget the past, be thankful for the year with its manifold opportunities, become in reality a new creature with a year as the span of its life.

The idea fascinated him. He rushed about in feverish haste and in remarkably short time was aboard a rapidly moving west bound passenger train.

With nothing to do but gaze out of the window despondency crept over him again. He was conscious that a man had taken the vacant seat at his side. He continued to gaze out of the window at the passing scenery, later falling into a doze. When he awoke his fellow-passenger was gone, leaving behind him an extra edition of one of the city's daily papers. Elliott drowsily picked it up. He had but barely glanced at it, when his whole body began to tremble violently and he had to lean over and spread it out on his knees to read, muttering as he did so, "My God."

Emblazoned across the front of the paper were the words, "Dr. Champion insane. Peculiar mental affection leads prominent physician to tell all patients they have only a short time to live."

At the next station Elliott left the train.

IV.

It was possibly 9.30 o'clock when the citizens of the city were considerably startled by the noise of violent explosions coming from the direction of the city park. A glance in that direction revealed the heavens above it in a blaze of glory.

With its usual rapidity there spread throughout the city the report that several carloads of fireworks had been hauled there late in the afternoon. Quickly the population of the city began to empty itself into the park.

Every moment but served to increase the beauty and splendor of the scene, which only added to the eagerness of the hurrying throng as it pushed itself toward the gates of the city's only breathing spot.

Long before all had entered who desired to do so the park was crowded to its utmost, and thousands were breathlessly watching the most gorgeous display of fireworks they had ever seen.

When the attention of the great throng was most keenly riveted there shot up into the heavens a magnificent United States flag, across which in burning letters of red were written the words: "Hurrah for the glorious Fourth." For a moment a deathless silence swept the vast audience; then there burst from the throats of thousands of men, women and children, three cheers for the glorious Fourth.

Leaning against one of the massive oaks of the park stood John Elliott, a quiet but apparently well pleased spectator of the scene.

In his hand he held a sheet of paper upon which were written the words: "Privilege granted John Elliott to give a display of fireworks to-night at public park. Signed, Lewis Thomason, Mayor."

Elliott moved a few steps away from the tree and drew from his pocket another paper which he proceeded to eagerly scan. A smile of triumph rested on his face. Across this paper were written the words, "Marriage license."

The flag shot into the heavens, Elliott returned the paper to his pocket and was once more a quiet observer of the scene.—The Sunny South.

Something Unusual.

Mrs. Jones—"Anything unusual happen to your children on the Fourth?"

Mrs. Smith—"Oh, yes! Two of them were not injured at all."—Puck.

FREE RAW MATERIALS

AN ELASTIC TERM NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD.

This Country Produces Each Year More Than Seven Billions of So-Called "Raw" Materials, on Which Six Billions of Labor and Wages Are Expended.

Says the Clinton (Iowa) Daily Age: "The President thinks that cutting off the tariff on trust articles would not curb the trusts and might ruin lesser manufactures. To prevent ruination of that kind all that Congress would have to do would be in connection with 'cutting off the tariff on trust articles,' to also cut off the tariff on foreign raw material. With the great majority of manufacturing industries in this country free raw material would enable them to produce their wares at a reduction of at least twenty-five per cent., and leave a good profit for the mill and better wages for the laborer."

The editor of the Daily Age should first know what "raw material" is and what it means before he echoes the worn out fallacy that has been exploded times without number. First, we will tell him in the words of Henry C. Carey what "raw material," as he uses the term, is:

"All the products of the earth are in turn finished commodity and raw material. Coal and ore are the finished commodity of the miner, but the raw material of pig iron. The latter is the finished commodity of the smelter, yet only the raw material of the puddler and of him who rolls the bar. The bar is again the raw material of sheet iron, and that, in turn, becomes the raw material of the nail and the spike."

It has been said that only the trees in the wild forests, the ore and the coal of the unmined earth and the ungathered product of the sea are raw material. All else is more or less finished product, on which labor to a greater or less degree has been expended. But let us call all unfinished products which enter into the production of a finished product "raw material." In other words, let us call all fuel, all food, and the basis of textiles and finished iron and steel "raw material"—coal and wood, lumber and logs, iron and copper, ore, wool, and cotton, and raw silk, chemicals and so on through the list. All these our Iowa contemporary would have us put on the free list.

Well, to begin, with, every one of them which we do not produce at home is on the free list now. In 1902 we imported "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" to the value of $328,506,597. Of this, $230,669,666 worth, or nearly eighty per cent., came in free of duty. These articles admitted free of duty by the Dingley law number fully 500, and even more if we consider different kinds of material. It would take several newspaper columns to name and describe them. The per cent. of all free imports in 1902 was fifty-three, or more than half of our entire importations.

Our importations of so-called "raw material" in 1902, eighty per cent. of which came in free, amounted to $328,000,000, while the average under the Wilson-Gorman law was less than $200,000,000.

Moreover, it may be stated that the importations of manufacturers' material during the present fiscal year of 1903 will exceed $500,000,000 in value.

Now let us consider the protected "raw material." The census gives the value of our manufactures in 1900 as $13,014,287,498, and the cost of materials used as $7,348,144,755. Suppose we had imported the whole of that $7,350,000,000 worth of material. What would such an annual importation mean? Simply a loss of wages and income amounting to fully $6,000,000,000 a year. And when the farmer has no market for his wool, or the miner for his ore and coal, or the lumberman for his lumber, or the millions of workmen for their product, how are they going to be able to buy the products of others? That condition of things was just what brought the disasters of 1894, '95, '96 and '97, till the Dingley law came to the rescue and brought the opportunity to do our own work.

That is all there is to this question of protection to the finished article or the so-called raw material. It enables us to do our own work, and with the resulting wages and incomes both in the factory and on the farm we enlarge the consumption, and the increased demands for all commodities bring increased production and more business for the railroads, the merchants and personal service. If so-called free raw material did enable some of our manufacturers to produce their wares at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in cost, it would make 30,000,000 poor farmers and their families, and throw out of work millions of laborers now earning from $2 to $5 a day. Fully three persons are engaged in producing our so-called raw material to one engaged in producing the last finished product. Now shall we throw three men out of employment to benefit one, even were that one to be benefited? But the one would not be benefited, for his market would be gone. We advise our Iowa friends to look into this matter of free raw material thoroughly, instead of the superficial glance they throw at it with a conclusion based on an argument as fallacious as an empty wind bag. When it comes to competing in the foreign market it should be remembered that all materials that enter into products to be exported are ninety-nine per cent. free, a feature of our tariff law that free traders rarely consider when talking about "free raw materials" and "the markets of the world."

The Difference.

A few years ago the streets of New York were full of idle men, idle because there was no employment to be had. To-day the streets of that city are also full of idle men, idle because of numerous strikes, although the demand for labor was never so great. It's the difference between Democratic and Republican times.—Manchester (Ia.) Press.

From End to End.

From one end of the country to the other all industrial and commercial interests are against disturbance of the tariff while the present unequaled prosperity continues.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

TO SEND JEWS' PETITION

President Decides Upon Bold Course With the Russian Government.

CASSINI PROTESTS IN VAIN

An Appeal For Better Treatment of the Russian Hebrews to Be Made Directly to the Czar Through the United States Diplomatic Representative — Roosevelt's Decision a Surprise.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has determined upon a bold course toward Russia with regard to the Kishineff massacre. In spite of the utterances of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, that the empire would not receive any diplomatic protests, the President has decided to transmit the petition to the Czar asking better treatment for Russian Jews directly through the United States representative at St. Petersburg.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, went to the State Department as soon as he heard that the President had determined to take this action, and said what he had said before, that it would not be agreeable to the Russian Government. It is not expected, however, that it will lead to any rupture in the diplomatic relations of the United States and Russia. If the Russian Government should refuse to receive it or, receiving it, should officially criticise our Government for sending it, disagreeable consequences might follow, but such a result is not anticipated.

The determination of the President to send the petition to St. Petersburg was an agreeable surprise to those who had made the request, because they had thought that all that our Government would be able to do had been done in publishing the report of what was said at the conference between the President and Secretary Hay and the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith. As Secretary Hay says in his letter, the President hesitated to send this petition because he feared that it might do the Jews in Russia more harm than good, but he has finally concluded that this is not the case, and that it will do no harm, even if it does no good.

The Russian Ambassador, when he goes to St. Petersburg will be able to explain to his Government what is back of all that has been done officially and unofficially in this matter, and his representation of American opinion may have some effect.

The petition which will be transmitted to the Russian Government is the one which the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith handed to the President as a fentative document to be signed by leading citizens of the United States outside of Federal officeholders. It is expected that it will take about two weeks to secure these signatures, work along that line already being in progress.

Secretary Hay formally notified Simon Levi, of New York City, members of the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith of the President's intentions.

REUNITED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Fiction Surpassed in the Homecoming of an Aged Miner.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Romantic as the wildest fiction was the homecoming of Thomas Noe, who left Indianapolis for the gold fields of California fifty years ago, and who has been mourned as dead for thirty years by his daughter, Miss Margaret Darrow. His wife was dead.

No one was home when he arrived, but he went in and took a seat. When the daughter bustled into the room she saw the quiet figure in the corner, and, following the natural tendency of a woman she screamed for help, but the only answer to her cry was a sob from the intruder. She rushed forward, and her surprise can only be imagined when she saw that the man was old and decrepid, and as harmless as an infant.

"What are you doing here?" she asked.

"My little one," the figure answered, in tremulous tones, "I have a perfect right here. I am your father."

Then he told the story of his wanderings and there was a tearful reunion.

ANARCHISTS FLEE FROM JUSTICE.

Failed to Appear in Court and Bondsman Must Pay $13,000.

Paterson, N. J.—William MacQueen and Rudolph Grossman, the Anarchists convicted of having taken part in the labor riot here last June, failed to appear in court and their bail bonds of $6500 each were forfeited. The bondsman is Philip Geyer, a wealthy resident of Hasbrouck Heights. His son, Robert Geyer, is counsel for the two Anarchists.

The men were sentenced last July to five years' imprisonment. They took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which decided against them three weeks ago. It is thought they have fled the country.

ROASTED A GIRL TO DEATH.

Stepmother Built a Fire and Suspended the Child Above It.

New Orleans, La.—Mrs. Mary Patterson is under arrest in New Iberia, charged with murder. The woman became enraged at her stepchild, a girl of ten years, and after beating her tied her in a corn sack and suspended her to a limb of a tree.

She made a fire beneath the tree and piled on a lot of paper to intensify the heat and smoke and went away. The sack caught fire, and the body, falling out, was burned beyond recognition.

Preached, Then Tried to Drown.

Crazed and imbued with religious fever, Fred Jennings, aged thirty-eight, preached on the street at Bangor, Pa., and then jumped into Martin's Creek and came near being drowned. He was finally captured and locked up.

New Acre Trouble Feared.

At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the news that Placido Castro had started in haste to the Territory of Acre caused much surprise. New complications were feared.

The National Game.

Brockton has a fine pitcher in Joslyn.

Buck Freeman is going after the home run honors again.

Louisville has picked up a crack pitcher in Albert Eagan.

Twenty-six men are batting .300 or better in the National League.

McCreedie's all-round play is falling off, and the Brooklyn fans no longer think him a star successor to Billy Keeler.

Ned Hanlon says that when Ritter gets the knack of getting under foul balls he will be one of the star catchers of the League.

POST OFFICE SCANDALS

The Grand Jury at Washington Returns Five Indictments.

Mrs. Lorenz Arraigned With Machen and Groff—Her Husband Also Charged With Bribery.

Washington, D. C.—All hope of one ring of postal grafters, headed by Machen, escaping the penitentiary, appears to have been lost when a second indictment was returned against them by the Federal Grand Jury, charging conspiracy to defraud the Government. It is understood that this indictment will take precedence of the first one found charging bribe taking, and it is generally admitted, even by Machen's friends, that conviction in the preferred instance will be more easily accomplished.

The first woman to be dragged into the postal scandals, except for the riding of the Government safe by Mrs. Tyner and Mrs. Barrett, which act has gone unpunished thus far, was named in the omnibus indictment returned against Machen and his co-conspirators. She is Mrs. Lorenz, the wife of George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, where Machen formerly was postmaster. The others are Lorenz himself and the Groffs, formerly indicted on another postal offense in Baltimore. The penalty in case of conviction on the charge of conspiracy would be a fine of $10,000 each or two years' imprisonment, or both. If found guilty, it is difficult to see what mitigating circumstances could be shown to save this alleged band of conspirators from prison.

Mrs. Lorenz, it is understood, is accused of having acted as an intermediary in handling the checks that passed between Machen and Lorenz in connection with the alleged "graft" in the contracts for the patent letter-box fasteners.

Since the beginning of the Postoffice scandal investigation these persons have been caught in the net:

Under Arrest and Indictment—August W. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

Thomas W. McGregor, clerk in the Free Delivery Division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

C. Ellsworth Upton, clerk in the Free Delivery Division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

Daniel A. Miller, Assistant Attorney for the Postoffice Department, arrested on charge of bribery.

Joseph M. Johns, Indiana lawyer, arrested on charge of conspiracy with Daniel A. Miller in bribery.

Diller B. Groff, Washington business man, arrested and indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen in bribery.

Samuel A. Groff, Washington policeman, arrested and indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen in bribery.

George E. Lorenz, former postmaster at Toledo Ohio, indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen to defraud the Government.

Mrs. George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, with A. W. Machen to defraud the Government.

Removed—James N. Tyner, Assistant District Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department.

James T. Metcalf, Superintendent of the Money Order Division.

Suspended—George A. C. Christianey, Assistant Attorney for the Postoffice Department, pending investigation.

Resigned—George W. Beavers, Superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances.

LOSES $12,000,000 IN TAXES.

Enormous Amount of New York City Property Exempt.

New York City.—President James L. Wells, of the Tax Board, announced that the amount of property in New York City on which no taxes will be paid this year is $798,524,329.

This is equivalent to a tax levy of about $12,000,000. Properties exempt by special legislation are those owned by the city, the Federal Government, church and charitable institutions and those exempt by special decree.

"If the city could collect taxes from itself and could force Uncle Sam to pay, as well as the churches and charitable institutions," said President Wells, "the tax rate would be brought down almost to nothing. Unfortunately in this respect New York is a very rich city."

RUNAWAY GIRL FOUND IN OVERALLS

Father Discovers Her in Male Attire Working as a Farmhand.

Carthage, Mo.—Miss Maude Gage, a pretty blonde school teacher, twenty-two years of age, disappeared from her home, ten miles northwest of here, the other day. Her father, a few days ago, found her at work as a farm hand on the farm of Ernest Peugnet. She was pitching hay in the hay in the field and was wearing blue overalls, jumper and a hickory hat. She had cut off her flowing hair, which reached to her waist.

She accompanied her father home and explained that she had run away because her father had opened a letter which she thought was from a lover who had incurred her father's disfavor. The letter, however, was one from a magazine in regard to some verses contributed by her.

Rich Gold Reef Discovered.

It is announced from Tomsk, West Siberia, that a rich gold reef has been discovered in the forests bordering the River Barikule. The trial workings yielded from six to fourteen pounds of pure gold for every forty pounds of material extracted.

Lough Foyle Treasure Trove.

In the suit involving the ownership of the ancient gold ornaments recently discovered in Lough Foyle the court, at Dublin, Ireland, decided that the relics are treasure trove and as such belong to the Crown.

6,000 Moors Slain.

A Tangier, Morocco, dispatch states that in a battle at Anmeidinna the troops under the Moorish Minister of War lost 6000 men. The Minister of War represents the Sultan in the war against the Pretender.

Indians Hail New Chieftain.

At White Eagle, Okla., White Eagle, the aged chief of the Poncas, resigned and conferred his title upon his son, Tahgy. The event was made one of great festivity. In honor of the new chief, 709 ponies were given away as presents and 2000 Indians participated in the Sun Dance. Thousands of whites witnessed the celebration.

Kansas Needs 28,000 Farm Hands.

B. Gerow, Director of the State Free Employment Bureau at Topeka, Kan., has received final estimates of number of outside harvest hands needed this year. Their number is 28,000.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

A Negro Lynched in Delaware For Murdering a Girl.

CONFESSED CRIME TO THE MOB

George White, the Victim, Had Assaulted Helen Bishop, Who Died—Two-Hour Fight to Get Murderer—Four Thousand Stormed the Prison Near Newcastle—Guards Shot Four Citizens.

Wilmington, Del.—Dragged shrieking from the workhouse near Newcastle at a late hour by 4000 furious men and youths, after a hot fusillade between mob and guards, George White, the negro who killed Helen Bishop, the pretty and modest seventeen year old daughter of the Rev. E. A. Bishop, was rushed to the place of his crime, where, having confessed his crime, he was lashed to a stake and burned to death, the body being riddled with bullets. The lynching, begun at 9.30 p. m. by an attack on the building, in which fifty horsemen wearing women's gowns over their own clothing played a conspicuous part, was not carried to its tragic end until nearly midnight.

It was 9.30 o'clock when Chief of Police Black, of this city, received a telephone message from Chief Warden McCerve that a mob was gathering about the workhouse, and asking that help be hurried from Wilmington.

Chief Black called in thirty men from their districts and sent them to the workhouse in a special trolley car. They found fully 2000 men congregated about the place. Many were armed, but they offered no violence.

To disperse such a body was out of the question, and the officers co-operated with the guards on duty about the grounds and awaited developments.

As on Sunday morning there were two distinct bodies of men.

The first, who came from the section surrounding the home of Miss Bishop, congregated at Price's corner, near the scene of the crime. Most of these were armed and several carried coils of rope. They were not masked, and on arriving at the place walked quietly about and made no demonstration.

The other mob congregated about the workhouse. Many of these were from Marshalltown and this city. In the main they were young men and boys, and nearly all were armed.

The first move made by the mob was about 10 o'clock, when the telephone wires between the workhouse and this city were cut.

It was shortly after that hour when about fifty horsemen, dressed in women's attire and wearing masks, rode up to within a stone's throw of the workhouse. This appeared to be a signal, and the mob made a rush for the building.

The men had nearly reached the porch when some one in the second story fired into the crowd. Chief of Police Black and several of the guards rushed out and tried to quiet the men, but they paid no heed to him. Rushing and gained the first corridor, while others swarmed over an unfinished part of the building.

A second section of the mob waited until the first rush was over, and then ran to the front of the workhouse. They dragged a battering ram after them and crashed in the heavy doors leading to the rotunda.

The mob, seeing that the electric lights surrounding the workhouse were interfering with their work, shot out the lights with shotguns, leaving the grounds in total darkness. They then made another rush on the workhouse, and there was a lively fusillade between them and the guards.

Peter Smith, seventeen years old, was shot through the breast. Three other men were slightly wounded.

Five steel doors led from the main corridor to the cell in which White was locked, and these the mob battered down with railroad ties. Some of the mob crowded the handful of guards into a corner. Those who remained outside surged about the grounds, scattering the police aside like chaff.

When the main corridor had been gained a man who was said to be a Virginian, called for six men to "stick closer to him than a brother." This was hailed with cheers, and more than 100 men followed him down the corridor.

The leaders quickly smashed in the cell door, and White, begging in vain for mercy, was dragged out, pushed and hauled through the corridor and finally taken out of the building.

As the lynchers appeared with their prisoner the crowd outside howled with delight. A procession was formed, and, headed by the fifty mounted men, marched White to Price's Corners, near the scene of his assault upon Miss Bishop.

A stake was driven into the ground and the negro was bound to it with chains. Kerosene was poured over him and the match applied. As the flames started up White confessed his guilt.

The mob that lynched White was incited to do the deed by the sermon of a local minister. At a large open air meeting the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, displayed a cluster of leaves stained with the blood of Helen Bishop, and in a sermon entitled "Should the Murderer of Miss Bishop Be Lynched?" roundly denounced the judges for refusing to hold a special session of court for the trial of White.

The failure of the county court to give White a speedy trial is in a great measure responsible for the night's tragedy. The citizens of Wilmington wanted a speedy trial. The court, however, did not consider haste expedient.

Oregon Flood Victims Reach 167.

At Heppner, Ore., eight more bodies of flood victims were received at the morgue, making a total of 167 received. Several were found below Douglas, a distance of about thirty miles. Money and supplies are being sent in from all over the State and from neighboring States.

Robbers Loot Kansas Bank.

The State Bank, of Oakley, Kan., was robbed. The safe was blown open, and is a complete wreck. The robbers got between $4000 and $5000.

McHugh, M. P., Out of Jail.

C. A. McHugh, M. P., Vice-President of the Irish National League, who was arrested at Sligo, Ireland, under a warrant for contempt of Court, issued about a year ago in connection with the political comments of Mr. McHugh's paper, the Sligo Champion, has been released from jail.

Cubans Abandoning Sanitary Methods.

Advices from Cuba said that the sanitary methods introduced and maintained under the United States rule were being abandoned in the towns of the interior.

DOUGAL FOUND GUILTY

Sentenced to Death For the Moat House Murder.

The Body of Wealthy Miss Holland Was Discovered in a Ditch on Her Own Property.

London.—The Moat House murder trial, which has created more sensation than any in recent years in England, ended with the passing of the death sentence at the Chelmsford Assizes on Samuel Herbert Dougal for the murder of Miss Camille Cecile Holland, a woman with whom he lived at the Moat House, near Saffron Walden, Essex. The prisoner maintained an immovable stoicism almost to the last stage of the proceedings, listening apparently unmoved to the accumulation of circumstantial evidence which was brought against him.

The evidence presented was simply a repetition of the testimony at the inquest after the finding of the body of Miss Holland in a ditch near the moat four years after her mysterious disappearance.

To the surprise of everyone, counsel for the defense announced that he would not call any witnesses, not even Dougal, who had previously asserted that he intended to testify in his own behalf.

His counsel, in his address, dwelt upon the alleged inconclusiveness of the evidence, but the jury, after an absence of fifty five minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge, assuming the black cap, sentenced the prisoner to death by hanging without commenting on the verdict.

Dougal, who was pale, remained silent when asked if he had anything to say.

Miss Holland was the aged and wealthy owner of Moat House, Saffron-Walden, Essex. About four years ago Dougal, who was supposed to be her husband, appeared upon the scene accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his sister, but who afterward proved to be his wife. Shortly afterward Miss Holland disappeared. Dougal was subsequently arrested for cashing a check purporting to have been signed by Miss Holland. This created suspicion, and a search was made for Miss Holland's body. It was found last April in a ditch on the grounds. A bullet wound in the head showed the cause of death.

DUMONT SAILS OVER PARIS.

Goes to Breakfast in Airship No. 9 and Returns to Longchamp.

Paris, France.—Santos Dumont made his first appearance in airship "No. 9" over the centre of Paris. He maneuvered over the Arc de Triomphe and descended at his house in the Champs Elysee. The aeronaut started at 4.30 a. m. from Longchamp, going in the direction of the Place de l'Etoile, followed by many cyclists. He executed skilful maneuvres over the Place de l'Etoile, made a tour of the Arc de Triomphe, and, turning airship down at the door of his house, No. 114, where he breakfasted.

In the meanwhile bystanders and mechanics held down the airship, which was surrounded by a curious crowd for half an hour. Santos-Dumont reappeared, smoking a cigarette. In order to avoid the trees the airship was towed to the centre of the Champs Elysee, where it rose and returned to Longchamp. There was little wind. The ship maintained an altitude of about 100 feet and answered its helm perfectly.

"No. 9" is the smallest airship Santos-Dumont has constructed. It measures about 8300 cubic feet, has a three-horse power engine and resembles an elongated egg.

SERVIAN CONSPIRATORS PROMOTED

King Peter Rewards Those Who Placed Him on the Throne.

Belgrade, Servia.—The promotions are announced of various members of the military deputation to King Peter at Geneva.

Colonel Popovics, of the late King Alexander's palace guard, is created a general and first aide-de-camp to King Peter; Captain Kostics, who opened the palace gates for the assassins, is promoted to be a major, and Lieutenant Gronica, on guard outside the palace on the night of the assassinations and a confidant of the conspirators, is made a captain.

DIAZ NOMINATED AGAIN.

President of Mexico Accepts Honor For Another Term.

Mexico City, Mexico.—The National Liberal Convention placed in the hands of General Diaz the nomination for the Presidency for the coming term.

The spokesman, Gabriel Mancer, made the presentation and dwelt on the hopes placed by the country on General Diaz. The President, in reply, said it is the duty of every citizen to serve his country for as long and in as many posts as his fellow citizens may desire.

HOUSE FLOATED TO HIM.

Missouri Farmer Finds a New Dwelling After a Flood.

Columbia, Mo.—The Missouri River flood has given P. C. Nuckles, of Rocheport, a new house, completely furnished. The high water drove Mr. Nuckles away from his farm, and when he returned to it he found on his land a comparatively new house, which was in good condition, despite its watery journey. There is nothing about it to indicate who the owner is.

Editors as Policemen.

In retaliation for criticism Mayor Sidney A. Vaughn, of Logansport, Ind., has appointed four editors of the local papers special policemen. Their duties are to guard the baseball park, which is out of the city limits and where Sunday baseball is played.

Wholesale Business Quiet.

Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet, but already an improvement in tone is noticeable as the result of the rather better outlook agriculturally.

Prominent People.

Georgetown University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou.

Count Tolstoi's contribution of $7500 in aid of the persecuted Jews of Kishineff is one of the largest made in Russia.

Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, denies the report that he intends to resign his Senatorial seat for business reasons.

William K. Vanderbilt has offered his bride the money to carry out her long unfulfilled desire to build a hospital in Paris.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

ALBEMARLE BUILDING; MAIN STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY NORTH CAROLINIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THOMAS. C. DABB,——————————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY JULY 3 1903.

All public expense means, by so much, private deprivation.— Evening Post

Senator Hanna gave the Ohio Republican a good cry when he warned all meddlers with the Tariff to keep hands off" and advised Republicans to stand guard" over that policy.—Philadelphia Press."

The Protective Tariff policy of the Republican party has made the United States the greatest industrial nation: has added vastly to our foreign commerce, greatly increased the prosperity af the farmer, and has advanced labor to the best scale of living ever attained. —From the Ohio Republican platform.

The Ohio Republican State Convention was unanimous in recording its opposition to Tariff revision. The Record-Herald" should revise its judgment as to what the people demand.

So for as heare from this year, the people of the Republican yarty demand that the Tariff shall be let alone.

But the Pennsylvania idea will not prevail in the national convention.

The party leaders have already agreed that the Iowa idea must be embodied in the next national Republican platform The people demand a revision of the Tariff schedules to the end that the Tariff, while preserving the American Protective principle, shall not operate to shelter or foster monopoly. they demand that this work shall be done by the Fifty-eighth Congress.

To the friends of the Carolinian we wish to say that if you wish us to continue to run the paper and fight the battles of the Republican Party to any effect you must give us your hearly co-operation and support. The Carolinian is the oldest Republican paper in the south and the only one in Eastern North Carolina.

So we call on you with this issue and ask you to do your duty to your God, your home, and your family by supporting The Carolinian thereby helping party in the Disttrict and the State or where ever this paper may go.

There was a time when the Chicago Herald" could be occasionally depended upon to speak for Republican views and principles. Since its merger with the Record," however,the old Herald" has lost what little Republicanism it ever had, the Record-Herald can be safely depended upon to antagonize Republican interests alike in local and national affairs. It is, therefore, quiet natural for that paper to say, regarding the emphatic declaration by the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention against Tariff revision in any and all forms.

For instance, the $140,0000,00 expenditures for pensions, or the $114, 000,000 for wages and maintenance of our soldiers, or the $80,000,000 for wages and maintenance of our sailors and for forts and ships, or the $130, 000,000 for carrying and distributing the mails—which, by the way, are about self sustaining—or the money for interest on our debt held by the people, or salaries of our judges and law makes, and all engaged in carrying on the greatest government on earth. Is it not, after all, a transference of half a billion or so dollars annually from the coffers of the well to do to the pockets of the needy and worthy, much of it finding its way back to its source, but giving comfort and happiness with every transaction?

The resolution which England has practically reached, of departing from her immemorial principles of Free-Trade, is a valuable lesson to the United States, and has already had a beneficial effect in bringing to a halt those statesmen who were contemplatling a drastic overhauling and revision of our Tariff schedules. England is now suffering all the evils of Free-Trade, while this country is enjoying the advantages of a Protective Tariff, and, perhaps, undergoing some of its mischiefs also.

Republicans no longer—if they ever did so—regard Tariff schedules as sacred. The imposition of duties on imports is a plain business proposition involving questions of self-interest, adjustment, reciprocation and compromise. It affords little opportunity for fine-spun arguments and philosophical discussion. It is not a lofty sentiment to fight and die for, but a method to be applied and enforced if thereby the country and its people can be made more prosperous and happy.

Up to the present time a Protective Tariff has been found not only advisable but necessary in the United State.

It would be difficult to prove that Protection is not responsible in a large measurd for the present prosperity as well as for the past upbuilding of this country. The passage of the Dingley bill was coincident with the disappearance of hard times and panics. Within the last five years the security which capital has felt in the possession of our home markets and in the stable prices of all the produce and articles manufactured has kept the mills and factories in the nation busy and the laborers who were capable and willing to work employed.

There is no doubt that in some instances big corporations have abused the privileges which the Government has guaranteed them. Those who claim that monopolies, mergers and other combinations in restraint of trade are made possible by the Protective Tariff are not altogether in the wrong. But an argument equally strong may be opposed to this objection. If Protection causes wealth and trusts, the converse is also true—Free-Trade produces hard times and panics. —Kansas City Star."

The Ohio Republicans had an important work to do, and they did it in a way that will please their brethren all over the country. They nominated Myron T. Herrick for governor, pledged the support of the party in the State to Senator Hanna in his aspirations for re-election, commended the Philippine and the general foreign and domestic policy of the national administration, took strong ground in favor of the maintenance of the tariff under which the country has grown prosperous and powerful, and declared that President Roosevelt has shown himself to be in every way worthy of election by the people to be their chief magistrate, and set forth that we favor his nomination for President in 1904.

This is the doctrine which the Republicans of the country had a right to look for from that stalwart Republican State. The Ohio Republicans took pains to emphasize their protest against all attacks on the protective policy.

Whatever the pretext. as tending to bring back the disastrous days of Democratic tariff revision and free trade. Changing conditions, they say, may call for timely readjustment of schedules, but protection as a principle and as a policy must be administered by the friends of American prosperity and must not be sacrificed. The men who framed that pronouncement stand with the great bulk of their party throughout the country, they are opposed to all meddling with the tariff on any pretext what over, The Ohio idea is better than is what has been called the Iowa idea, but the chances are that the Iowa idea will be found, when the convention assembles in that State a few weeks hence, to be very different from what it was a year ago, and will be near enough to the Ohio idea to find general acceptance by the Republican of the whole country. It will behoticed that the Republicans of the whole country are in line on all the great questions. Like Pennsylvania, Ohio puts Roosvelt forward for the nomination in 1904, and takes the robust Republican position on the tariff.

Each of these States, too, is sound on the issue of the trusts. The President's action in the railroad merger and on combinations in general which assail the principale of competition and impede the operation of the law of supply and demand, is commended by the Republicans of those two important States. It is safe to predict that every Republican State covuention which is held from this time onward in 1903 will take the same ground on these question as that held by Pennsylvania and Ohio. There is absolute unanimity among the Republicans of the country on all the issues of any consequence which are now before the people in any shape. The Ohio platform and the spirit which characterized the members of the convention which framed it would serve as an excellent model for tne national assemblage of the Republican party in 1904.

An esteemed contemporary, which is addicted to viewing things through Free Trade glasses, contracts the wages of the textile workers now on strike with the wages of men in the building trades, with intent to point a moral against the utility of a Protective Tariff as an upholder of prices of labor. "No branch of the building trades," it says, "is protected by the Dingley Tariff, while there is a high Tariff on the textile products. The Tariff protected employees of the textile trades are obliged to work 60 hours a week for $12, and the non-prytected men in the building trades work but 48 hours a week and get from two to four times the wage of the socalled beneficiaries of the Dingley Tariff." Our contemporary perhaps think that it has in this statememt made a strong case against Protection by Tariff, but this is simply because the glasses through which it sees the situation distort its vison and convey to its mind wrong impression of the relations of things. It its statement of fact proves anything; it proves not that the textile workers would be better off without Protection, but that they ought to have more Protection if their employers cannot afford to pay them better.

The cases of the building trades and the textile trades are not paralle. The building trades are protected from foreign competition by naturol phasica conditions. There are no such condition to protect the textile trades. Hence other Protection must be given the latter, or the textile industry abandoned. The Free-Trade editor can, without straining anything but his purse import a suit of clothes or other garment, or a web of cloth, but it would require a vast strain on a large purse and on human ingenuity to import a house. This would be so difficult a task as to be classed among impossibilities. The insurmountable condition is all the Protection the men in the building trades need. If the men in the textile trades were similarly circumstanced they could ask no better But they are so differently circumstanced that they must be protected or quit. The present strike of textile workers and wages they receive and the hours they work, as compared with the wages and hours of the men in the building trades, have only incidental bearing, it any, on the question of Protection, though it may be pointed out that it the industries which cannot exist without Tariff Protection were to be deprived of such Protection it would de a sad blow to the industries which, while they need no Protection for themselves, are dependent on the prosperity of other.—Pittston, (Pa.) "Gazette."

In the course of an article on our exports of iron the New York "Evening Post" quotes, notwithstanding its frequent use of the term "facture of iron" in the past, with apparent appovol, M. Leroy-Beaulieu's "Economiste Francais" on the future of our export trade:

It seems evident to us that iron consumption as it exists at this moment in the United States is wholly exceptional, and that the country cannot long continue to absorb an output of 18,000,000 tons per annun—40 per cent. of the product of the world. Still the works are equipped to produce that quanity; they must, therefore, have an outside market.

To-day their prices prevent such a recourse; hence it is indispensable that such prices be reduced; and since the labor cost is the greater part of existing charges, the laborers must consent to some sacrifices. These will be only [illegible] founded on the larger basil of a universal market, would no longer have to suffer crises so frequent or severe.

As the success attempt to induce the laborers to consent to some sacrifices ten years ago resulted in a very severe crisis; in which our sales to foreign countries were gratly diminished, it may be doubted if the laborers will consent, or it the manufacturers would view any such consent with approbotion. Cutting our pig iron production back to the figure of 1894, for instance to 6,657,388 tons, while England gained 500,000 tons on the previous year's make, would send a great deal of our labor to grass or soup houses.

As Secretary Shaw said at Peoria not long ago:

The employer of labor, may be so shortsighte as to believe that a period of low wages would be to his advantage because he would thus be able to place his product iron sighted as to know that high wages will increase the consumptive capacity of those whose need he supplies, and will therefore improve his market The wage-earner may be so shortsighted as to believe that it would be to his advantage to have food, cheap clothtug cheap living expenses generally. Or he may be so farsighted as to know that the market for his labor and the product of his labor is as important to him as to his employer.

While a statement of the dependence of the market on wages has not been so clearly and tersely placed before the general public before, it has for years increaseingly influenced negotiations between the employed and their employers in this countr. Our prosperity is not due to our making 40 per cent. of the world,s iron nor to the fact that our internal commerce equals that of the rest of the world, nor to our 80,000,000 out or 1,500,000,000 on thit mundane sphere a quarter of the goods brought to market. The primary cause is that wages here are the highest in the world and are more generally distributed.

No Mousieur Leroy Beaulieu, no It is not indis pensable. Your ideas are derived from Cobden. They are allowing Protectionist Germany to beat Free Trade England, and are not appreciated by those who buy in our market. Even our professors are getting shaky about them. As soon as this little flurry is over we will put in more machinery and employ more men, so as to make 50 per cent of iron product of the world. We will improve our home market and take yours, and our wages will go on appreciating.

The letter written by J. H. Parker and printed in The Carolinian of last week in which there was reference made to the school funds of Perquimans county, has caused considerable comment and inquiry among the citizens of Perquimans, and we have been asked to write the following. So right here we would like to ask a question.

What has become of the school funbs for the white Public School of Perquimans? can any one answer?

We have been told for the past three years, by all the Democratic leaders that they purposed to give us four months school in each district. And yet we are reliably informed that in Perquimans, in some of the district they only had 10 weeks school while in others they have had no school at all. and the cause of this was the like of money So we ask again what has become of the Public School fuuds of Perquimans county.

We have been informed that this money was loaned out for some purpose and could not be gotten when needed. If this is true, by what authority was the school funds loaned, who had the right to use this money for any purpose other than to benfit the schools We are not very familar with the school law of North Carolinia but we believe that this law says that when any school district fails to use its money by a certain date this money shall go back in the general school funds of the county and be redistributed among the schools. Now we would like to know if this law will hold good in a case where the money is loaned out and cannot be gotten hold of by the committee to be used. If it does th en there has been a gross injustic perpetrated on the people of Perquimons co. by some one in power, and the guilty party should be made to feel the indignation of an injured community. For was man or set of men who would do anything that would be the cause of the poor children of any community not having the chance to attend the public school. is not only an enemy to the child but to the community. in which he lives, and is not fit to be intrusted with anything pertaining to the upbuilding of the public. And yet these are the very men who has hollowed so long and loud for Democratic good government and four months public schools.

Will some of our good Government Democratic Solons tell us how our Roads are to be worked. Where the money is coming from to pay the Supervisors and keep the Roads in order. To our mind no more unjust, foolish or extravagent law ever blured the statute books of any State, than the road law for this county passed by the last Legislature. Let us examine some of its provisions. First that provision that requires every man between the ages of 21 and 45 to pay in addition to the Road Tax levied upon his property and Pole. $2. before the first day of July or be compeled to work the road four days in a year. Why this unequal Taxation? If it is right and just to work the roads by Taxation, (and we are not debating this question,) why not let the burden bare equally on all, why tax one more than another to perform this public service, why not let the roads be worked just as every other public service is performed. Our State Government, our Courts all of our public Institutions are supported by an equal tax levied upon the pole and property of every citizen of the State, why this exception in working the public roads. Why this imposition of an extra tax upon that class of our people the most unable to bare it. Was not this exception aimed at the poor White man and Negro, and is not the fact that a specific day was mentioned on or before which this tax was to be paid an evidence that it was so, aimed.

The rich man that comes under the provisions of this law can pay his $2. any day, but the poor man has not this amount by him all the time, this our good government Democratic Legislature knew, and hense this provision of a specific day. By just such a specific day provision, for the payment of taxes they disfranchised thousans of voters at the last election, and by this specific day provision for the payment of this extra road tax, they propose to put the shackels upon the poor White men and Negroes of the county and compel them to work the roads four days in a year.

But suppose these poor White men, and Negroes at whome this iniquitous exception was

(Continued on third page.)

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Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT

April 12th. 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9.10 a. m.	8.35 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.25 a. m.	9.05 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9.37 a. m.	9.38 p. m
Ar. Lewiston	1.00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11.35 a. m.	11.45 p. m
Lv. Henderson	2.10 p. m.	2.22 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.00 p. m.	5.25 a. m
Ar. Southern Pines	6.16 p. m.	6.40 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.50 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.30 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	10.45 p. m.	10.05 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	10.40 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lv. Columbia	12.50 a. m.	10.00 a. m
Ar. Augusta		5.20 p. m
Ar. Savanah	4.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 a. m.	7.40 p. m
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m
Lv. Hamlet, N. C.	9.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m
Ar. Athens	6.05 a. m.	2.50 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	5.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m
Ar. Macon	11.10 a. m.	7.20 p. m
Ar. Montgomery	10.5 a. m.	9.20 p. m
Ar. Mobile		2.55 p. m
Ar. New Orleans		7.15 p. m
Ar. Chattanooga	1.00 p. m.	9.05 p. m
Ar. Nashville	6.55 p. m.	4.0 a. m
Ar. Memphis	8.15 a. m.	3.45 p. m

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Jan. 26th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2.40,	p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	4.30,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City'	9.25,	a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11.00,	a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11.36,	a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "	12.50,	p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "	5.20,	p. m.
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday]	5.45	p. m
Arrive Edenton	6.40	p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday, 7.00 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. for Plymouth connect. With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12.45 daily except Sunday for Scuppernong River Leave Edenton Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 3 p m, Monday; Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for South Creek Aurora and etc.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties

For further informaiton, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having The best groceries and the best way of handling them gives us the best kushers.

"Delicious, Appetizing, Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, JULY 3 1903.

DR. C. R. RIDDICK,
MORDERN DENTIST.

Prices Reasenable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poindexter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.
MEEKINS & WORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections given prompt attention.

Money Loaned on approved security and claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to
EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."
Rooms Nos.5 and 6, Academy of Music,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.
Chesapeake Construction Company,
10 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Electrical Supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generator

RBICK !

A WORD ABOUT BRICK : Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

WANTED.

A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and therefore, must be a good animal.
Address, Ames and Burk, Dealers in Pianos and Organs, 169 Main Street.
Norfolk, Va.

LOCAL NOTES.

Mr. Peter Shipp is in Hertford this week attending Conference.

Mr. Eli Elliott of Hertford is on a visit to friends in the City.

Messrs Pruden and Vann of Edenton spent Tuesday in our City.

Mr. Rucker made a short visit to Norfolk on Tuesday on business.

Messrs Miles Jennings and Willis Gregory spent Tuesday in Norfolk.

Miss Annie G. Nash of Tarboro is on a visit to Miss Mary Robinson on Main Sreet.

Quite a large number of our people is attending the Distrit Conference in Hertford this week.

Messrs A. Q Elliott and A. C. Stokes made a short visit to Norfolk on business this week.

Mr. Jno L. Wells, who has been in Edenton for some time past returned to our City on Wednesday.

Meesers. Wm. Brooks and Gaston Crawford left Wednesday for St. Louise where they will spend some time.

There was a reception given at the home of Mr. Chas. Balfour, on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Annie Cooper of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson, of Burlington, Attorney General of the State Grocers Asso-ation was in the Carolinian office this week Mr. Johnson is an independent democrat and a man who is not afraid to express his convictions.

Misses Mildred and Carrie Alexander daughters of Mr. Edmond Alexander left on Thursday to spend some time visiting friends and relatives in Norfolk, Washiugton and Plymouth.

FASTEST SEAGOING YACHT.

Millionaire Leeds' New Craft Expected to Break All Former Records.

When William B. Leeds, president of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, goes to sea it will be in the fastest ocean going steam yacht afloat, and the most luxurious too, says a New York special to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Noma is the name of President Leeds' new aquatic palace. When finally completed, with the last touch of paint and polish to the brass work, she will have cost President Leeds $500,000.

The Noma on a recent trial tore through the waves at the rate of twenty-three and three-fifths miles an hour. It was her first trip, and when the rough spots in the machinery wear off it is not unlikely that the Noma will travel twenty-five miles an hour. This will make her the fastest steam yacht that ever floated. The Noma is pretty and she is luxurious. There is a telephone service that reaches every part of the ship. Mr. Leeds upon arising in the morning can talk with the captain or the engineer, or he can inquire of the steward what he may expect for breakfast. There is also a system of hot air heating.

Some idea of the expense of fitting this yacht may be gained from the fact that the washbowls alone cost $180. President Leeds has his stateroom aft. On each side is a bathroom, one for Mr. Leeds and another for Mrs. Leeds. This room is done in white enamel, relieved by silk panels.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I wold cough nearly all night long." writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had comsumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 lbs." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Cold, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at All Druggists.

Mr. Sidney Ward of Hertford was in our town Monday.

Brutally Tortured

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Calif, writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility, Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggist

Mr. Thos Nixon of Winfall was in our City Wednesday.

No Pity Shown

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c. at all Druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson and children of Norfolk after spending several days with the family of Mr. W. T. Williams on Pearl St. returned to their home on Tuesday.

Working Night and day

The busiest and mighties little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills These pill change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c, per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Miss Florence Williams and Mr. Geo. Smith was quietly united in marriage, on Friday evening last. We wish for them a long, happy and prosperous life.

Just About Bedtime

take a Little Early Riser—It will cure constipation, billiousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are different from other pills. They do not gripe and break down the mucous membranes of the stomach, liver, and bowels, but cure by gently arousing the secretions and giving strength to these organs. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Rev. J. E. Underwood left Tuesday to attend the District Conference which convenes with the Hertford M. E. Chuch this week.

The Foundation of Health

Nourishment is the foundation of health—life—strength. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the one great medicine that enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest assimilate and transform all foods into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves and feed the tissues. Kodol lays the foundation for healt. Nature does the rest. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach and digestive organs are cured by the use of Kodol. Sold by Standard Pharmacy

Sorry to hear of the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Abbott we extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.

Cstarrh of the stomach.

When the stomach is overloaded; when food is taken into it that fails to digest it decays and inflames the mucous membrane, exposing the nerves, and causes the glands to secret mucin, in stead of the natural juices of digestion This is called Catarrh of the stomach. caused by indigestion. Doctor and medicines failed to benefit me until I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.—J. R. Rhea, Coppell, Tex. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Miss Maud Campen of Hertford spent Wednesday in our City.

A Surgical Operation

is always dangerous—to submit to the surgeon's knife until you have tried De Witt's Witch Hazell Salve. It will cure when everything else fail—it has one this in thousands of caseo. Here is one of them; I suffered bleeding and protruding piles for twenty years. Was treated by different specialists and used many remedies but obtained no relief until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Two boxes of this salve cured me eighteen month ago and I have not had a touch of the piles since.—H. A. Tisdale, Summerton, S. C. For Blind, Bleeding Itching, and Protruding Piles no remedy equals DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE NORMLA AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.
COURSES

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Pedagogical
Commercial
Domestic Science
Manuel Training
Music

Five courses leading to Diplomas. Advanced courses leading to Degrees. Well equipped Practice and Observation School Faculty numbers 40. Board, laundry, tuition, and fees for use of text books, etc., $140 a year. For non-residents of the State $160. Twelfth annual session begins September 15, 1903. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. For catalogue and other Injormation address
Chas. D. McIver, President.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

SPAIN'S LOSS OF CUBA

Secret History of the Spanish-American War.

Remarkable Story Told by Former American Minister at Madrid—That Racing "Sealed Express Train" a Fair—War With United States Laid to Lack of Four Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Under the heading of "The Secret History of a Modern War" the London magazine Black and White, prompted by Spain's suit against Clyde ship builders for $375,000 damages because of failure to deliver four torpedo boat destroyers on time and which has just been won by the Spanish government, says:

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, but the Spanish government believes today that had she had the four gunboats which were building for her she would have prevented the landing of rifles, ammunition and men and, having the Cubans isolated from outside assistance, have subjugated them before the United States dreamed of interfering.

"The law action is a remarkable one but there is a still more extraordinary story in connection with the Spanish-American war.

"Spain was unready, her minister of marine tells us. Had she known what we now know perhaps the government would not have waited so long. Bad as may have been the condition of the Spaniards, the Americans were in a still more parlous plight, and all the diplomatic trickeries, the delays and feints of which the world was witness in the spring of 1898, were parts of a huge scheme to put off the inevitable declaration of war until America dared safely make it.

"The story is one of the most remarkable in the history of modern warfare and is told by no less an authority than Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, who at the time was American minister at Madrid. Negotiations of a more or less delicate character, with war always looming in the distance, had been in progress for some months, when on Feb. 15, 1898, the United States battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana.

"'Through departments other than the state department,' Mr. Woodford has told us, 'I received telegraphic information on Feb. 18. There were not on the American ships or in the ordnance depots in the United States two rounds of powder per gun at that time, and I was told to exhause the arts of peace until April 15, the earliest date at which we could be anywhere near ready for war.

"'I did the best I could, but let me tell you that had it not been for the unfaltering, unchanging and loyal friendship of England and the attitude of her minister at Madrid I might have failed to do the little I did do, because the representatives at Madrid of continental Europe were ready at any time to interfere with the plans of the United States if the British minister would only join them.'

"So while Mr. Woodford was finessing and keeping the way open in Madrid the work of preparing for war went on in America, and to show how accurately the time was gauged the run of a 'sealed express' across the American continent may be instanced. No man outside Washington knew its contents, and only two there. The train had right of way over all others. When it reached San Francisco its cargo was transferred to a waiting steamer, which raced to Honolulu. There the cruiser Baltimore was waiting—everybody wondered why at the time. The cargo of the steamer was transferred to the Baltimore, which carried it to Hongkong.

"On April 23 the cargo was distributed among the American warships there and Admiral Dewey had the ammunition for which he had been pining. He received orders on April 24 to sail for Manila. That ammunition on May day awoke echoes in Manila bay that were heard round the world and took from Spain an empire of over 160,000 square miles, with close upon 10,000,000 people. History is written in strange ways.

"The story of America's race against time was made known to the world for the first time at a public banquet. Now another page of this strange chapter of history has been written in a Scottish court of law thousands of miles from the scene of action.

"The American papers and public men who decried their government for the tardy throwing down of the challenge to battle have, since the true story was made known, devoutly thanked their stars that long heads and clearer knowledge prevailed over popular outcry.

"Had America's secret weakness been known what must she have lost and Spain have gained! America's whole available store went down with the Maine in Havana harbor."

New Ware For Wedding Gifts.

Some brides, particularly Miss Eva Barbey and Miss Angelica Crosby, recently received examples of a new ware imported for ante-Lenten weddings, says the New York Press. This ware bears the name of "pate-sur-pate" and resembles in effect old fashioned cameos. The shapes of the vases and urns that the brides received were strictly Greek. To sustain the idea classic figures in white disported themselves on a contrasting ground. The vases were glazed highly. The main charm of the "pate-sur-pate" specimens is the extraordinary fineness of the work.

(Continued from second page.)

aimed, escape the shackels of a four days servitude on the road. by paying this unjust extra $2. tax as many of them will. Then it is a foolish law, because in that case there would be nobody compeled to work the road, and if the roads were worked at all it would have to be done by hired labour and at such prices as the laborer would accept, which at this time, could not be less than a dollar, or dollar and twenty five cents a day.

This as any one can see makes the question of good roads an unknown quantity, so far as this law and this county is concerned, for no supervisor can say whether he can obtain hands for the working of the Roads or not. Then the Provission of the law that requires or allows the appointment of District Supervisors at a Salery is nothing but an extravagant and waistful expenditute of the people's money. It Simply creates five new offices in our county carrying a Salery of from 2 to 4 hundred dollors each a year. In short it will take from one to Two Thousand Dollars a year to pay the five Road Supervisors of this county for work that heretofore has not cost the county a cent. and with no prospect of any better, if as good Roads as we have had under the old regime, So after all the increas of taxes on propeaty and Pole, and the extra tax of $2.00 on all parties between the ages of 21 and 45 we are no nearer good Roads than before we are out the money to be Shure But we are in the mud and ruts on our road ways equaly shure. A set of ringtail monkeys, Egyptian Mummies could have made a better Road law than did these good Government Democratic Solons in the last Legislature

State of North Carolina.) Special
Pasquotank County.) Proceedings

A. Q. Elliott,)
Against,) Petition to
Henry Perry and his) sell land for
wife Grace Perry,) partition.
Mack Felton and his)
wife Hetty Felton.)

The defendants Mack Felton and his wife Hetty Felton, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County to sell for partition a certain tract of land situated in Salem Township Pasquotank County, N. C., and known as the Jesse Jacocks land, adjoining the lands of A. C. Stokes, John Redden, Wm. Pailin, and others. The defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County on Saturday the 1st. day of August 1903 at 12 o'clock M. and answer or demur to the complaint or the relief demanded therein will be granted. June 17th. 1903.

W. H JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court.
June, 18 6t.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE UNIVERSITY.
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Academic Department,
Law, Medicine,
Pharmacy.
One hundred and eight scholarships, Free tuition to teachers and to sons of ministers, Loans for the needy.
608 Students. 66 Instructors.
New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System, Libary 40,000 volumes.
Fall term, academic and professional departments, begins Sept. 7, 1903. Address.
F. P. VENABLE, Pres.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

GIBES FOR PUBLISHERS

Simeon Ford's Speech at a Dinner of Newspaper Men.

New Humorist Moralizes on Big Families and Life in Brooklyn—Comments on New York's Mayor Joining "After Dinner Hot Air Brigade." Confesses That Running a Hotel Is a "Cinch."

With a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria at New York the other night the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' association was brought to a close. The most lively interest was manifested in the speech of Simeon Ford, New York's new diner humorist, who, in responding to the toast "How Much Easier It Is to Run a Newspaper Than a Hotel," evoked great laughter and applause, says the New York Herald.

"In my time I have run up against a few editors, a number of reporters and several million advertising solicitors," he said, "but the publisher is a new one to me. I don't even know what a publisher does for a living. I suppose the editor supplies the brains, the reporter the imagination and an occasional fact and the solicitor the dough, and I assume that the publisher is the man who mixes all these things together and produces the newspaper.

"I am not altogether pleased with the toast assigned me. In the first place, it is embarrassing to have attention called to the fact that I am a hotel man, especially when I had hoped to pass among the out of town guests as a plutocrat. Of course hotels, like newspapers, are necessary evils, but so pointed an allusion to my business makes it look as if I was trying to work in a free ad. and that after my lecture I might be expected to pass around among the audience disposing of my photographs.

"There are several toasts in the list which would suit me better—for example, 'The Sins of Publishers.' There is a subject I know something about and upon which I could wax eloquent! Being a hotel keeper,

"I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would make each hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

"A number of our local publishers live along the line of a railroad whose sole virtue is that its New York terminus is immediately opposite my barroom door. The railroad is so conducted that passengers alighting therefrom at once seek oblivion and surcease of sorrow. Now, I claim to carry a very choice line of oblivion, and, as for my fine old vatted surcease of sorrow, one swallow does not make a summer,' but four or five will produce an early spring or possibly a late fall.

"General Taylor's toast is all right—'What Shall We do With Our Sons?' although I think 'What Shall Our Sons Do With Us?' would have been better. Professor Eliot of Harvard and his strenuousness President Roosevelt think we are all shy of sons and that we should at once return to the good old fashioned habit of having twelve or fifteen children. I use the word 'habit' advisedly.

"If either of these misguided theorists had had a quiet heart to heart talk with the mistress beforehand, they never would have sprung this national suicide gag on us. Personally I am not losing any sleep over the question of whether the people of the United States are to be all foreigners in a few generations or not. Posterity, not having done much for me, will have to shift for itself as far as I am concerned. Man must adapt himself to his environments. If Professor Eliot were to start out with twelve or fifteen children looking for a flat in this city, he'd mighty soon change his views and take to keeping canaries or else move over to Brooklyn.

"Speaking of Brooklyn reminds me of the mayor. Some man has recently achieved fame by publicly stating that the mayor and he were schoolboys together. There's nothing so wonderful about that! Somebody had to go to school with the mayor. He couldn't expect to have a school all to himself. I never went to school with him, but I've played tag and still heads no moving and button-button whose got-the-button in the same lot with him, and at that time he was just a plain boy like the rest of us, and when his mother opened the front window and hollered he had to break away and go in or get licked just the same as we did.

"We never dreamed at that time that he would grow up and acquire the mayor habit. He showed no symptoms of it. But time works great changes. And while he grew up and became twice mayor of Brooklyn, then president of Columbia college and later the mayor of our Greater New York fortune frowned on me, and I've had to work for every cent I've got. Nothing fits a man better for life's struggles than a boyhood spent in Brooklyn. After living in Brooklyn all other troubles and privations seem trivial. I spent some years there, and I expect to spend several more, as I own a lot in Greenwood cemetery.

"And now the mayor, not content with all these honors which he has achieved, has joined the after dinner hot air brigade and is trying to take the bread out of the mouths of hard-working orators like me and Job Hedges.

"I don't know that it is 'Easier to Run a Newspaper Than a Hotel.' I only know that running a hotel is a cinch. As I have often said, all a landlord has to do is to open his hotel, and the boarders tell him how to run it."

A RIVAL OF MARCONI.

Peter C. Hewitt's Device Hailed as Solving a Wireless Problem.

In the current issue of the Electrical Review is described an important invention in wireless telegraphy by Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York city. This device, which is a development of the Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor lamp, takes the place of the usual spark gap for discharging in the antenna or sending mast. It consists of a glass globe, eight to ten inches in diameter, with two mercury electrodes contained in tubes sealed in the lower part of the globe. The device is said to be very effective and, by this authority, will enable a much more powerful electrical wave to be set up than is possible with the methods at present in use and will also make secrecy in transmission easily possible.

Dr. Pupin, professor of electro mechanics at Columbia university and widely known from his inventions in long distance telephonic transmission, is quoted by the Electrical Review as saying: "The Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor interrupter at once establishes wireless telegraphy on a commercial basis. The problem of selective signaling is solved, and transatlantic transmission will be easy."

Foley's Kidney Cure

Cures All Kidney and Bladder Diseases

Foley's Kidney Cure will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

If you notice any irregularities, commence taking *Foley's Kidney Cure* at once and avoid a fatal malady.

A Merchant Cured After Having Given Up Hope.
Foley & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—I was afflicted with Kidney and Bladder trouble for six years and had tried numerous preparations without getting any relief and had given up hope of ever being cured when FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. After using one bottle I could feel the effect of it, and after taking six fifty-cent bottles, I was cured of Kidney and Bladder trouble and have not felt so well for the past twenty years and I owe it to FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. James Smith, Bentons Ferry, W. Va.

A Veteran of the Civil War Cured After Ten Years of Suffering.
R. A. Cray, J.P., of Oakville, Ind., writes:—"Most of the time for ten years I was confined to my bed with some disease of the kidneys. It was so severe I could not move part of the time. I consulted the best medical skill available, but got no relief until FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. I am grateful to be able to say that it entirely cured me."

Refuse Substitutes

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and $1.00

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st., 1903.

NORTH.

Out:—9-25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.
In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. (Freight received on night train delivered next morning) except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out: 11-15 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5-45 p. m. closes 5 p. m.
In: 9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)
All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or If address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.

Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Agent.

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.

Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.

SUNDAY.

8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Manager.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:

That your eyes you should vis- mean blind- in thinking it therefore not time to attend only take a time and mon- test your eyes properly.

You should this important day as there man blind to- simple reason ed on putting until it was too late.

I also carry jewelry, watch- &c. Besure to call on me.

Hae hurting, it me. It may ness if you per- is nothing, and worth your to it. It will little of your ey to have me and fit you

not postpone matter anoth- is many a day for the that he insist- the matter off

a full line of Yes, silverware

THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

Rose & Eken.
—ARCHITECTS.—
Raleigh, - - - - - N. C.
That House" sent on receipt of ten, cents in stamps to pay postage.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

F. H. Ziegler,
Successor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

A. J. JORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.
Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.
No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Formula tells the story:
Grove's Chronic Chill Cure
Not a patent medicine: a thin spirituous liquid, of a pleasant bitter taste, made of
Fluid Extract PERUVIAN BARK
Fluid Extract BLACK ROOT
Fluid Extract DOG WOOD BARK
Fluid Extract POPLAR BARK
Fluid Extract PRICKLY ASH BARK
Fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA
It Cures the Chills that other Chill Tonics Don't Cure.
The Best General Tonic. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

His Only Opportunity.

Coming down town on a Ninth avenue elevated express from Harlem the following impromptu lecture created considerable amusement among the passengers who heard it:

"Look here, Bob, you are a pleasant talker, and it is always a pleasure to listen to you at the proper time and place. But there are a great many things in this newspaper that I want to know, and if I listen to you I shan't know them until night. I haven't an hour or two a day to read the paper in my office, as you have. If I don't read it now, I shall have to take it home, or maybe not read it at all. Now, keep quiet, like a good fellow. Sorry you haven't a paper; but I'll tear you off the first page of this one as soon as I have read it."

"Good for you!" said a man who was reading while hanging to a strap, and a score of passengers who knew how it was themselves were heartless enough to laugh.—New York Times.

New Use For Car Straps.

He was an Italian, long, grizzled, sinewy; his shoulders were rounded, presumably from much handling of pick and shovel, and his clothing showed the stains of contact with Mother Earth. He entered a car on the Brooklyn elevated railroad in the fifties and rode toward the Brooklyn Bridge. When it came time for him to leave the car he stretched up one arm. And what a reach he had! Fitzsimmons never could have got inside of it. Sitting on the seat as he was, he grasped a strap that hung above his head and lifted himself to his feet.

"What's the trouble?" asked a man sitting beside him. "Rheumatism?"

The Italian looked at him in wonder, then at the strap.

"Why," he asked, "isn't that what it's for?"—New York Press.

Something of a Recluse.

A Mrs. Abner Van Dyke, of Delavan, Wis., has come into notice lately because she has not left her house for twenty-eight years. She is not an invalid, but when her husband died she decided that she would not go out again, and she hasn't.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Newfoundland exports over $7,000,000 a year of fish—nearly all cod.

Even a civil engineer may be gruff in his manners. N. Y.—27

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Some fellows are kept so busy acting as ushers that they haven't time to get married themselves.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The man who boasts that he neither borrows nor lends must lead a very monotonous life.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Lots of people live in the same square without moving in the same circle.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."
Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of the women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "A Book for Women."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

CROPS IN BACKWARD STATE

The Latest Weekly Report Issued by the Weather Bureau.

WINTER WHEAT YIELD IS SHORT

The Harvests in the Centre of the Belt Are Disappointing—Hay Crop in the East Light—Reports From New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Spring Wheat Needs Rain.

Washington, D. C.—The latest weekly crop report, prepared by the Weather Bureau follows:

While still too cool in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains the temperature conditions of the week were somewhat more favorable in the central valleys and Southern States, but over portions of the lake region and middle Atlantic States and in New England it was colder than in the preceding week. Heavy rains in the two last-named districts interrupted farm work. Rain is now needed in the Dakotas, northern Minnesota, and in portions of the central and east Gulf districts.

A general improvement in the condition of corn in the central valleys is indicated especially over the western portions. In the lake region, New England and middle Atlantic States little or no improvement in this crop is noted. In all northern and central districts corn continues very late, but it is in good state of cultivation, except in the middle Atlantic States.

Winter wheat harvest has made favorable progress and is now general in the central portions of the winter wheat belt, while disappointing yields, especially in the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. In the middle Atlantic States a general improvement is indicated.

Spring wheat is suffering for rain in North Dakota and portions of South Dakota, and is affected by rust quite generally in Nebraska. In the two last-named States, however, the crop, as a rule, is doing well, and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa continues in promising condition.

The outlook for oats is less promising in the Dakotas, Nebraska, northern Minnesota, Missouri and southern Illinois. In Wisconsin, Kansas, uplands in Iowa, and in northern Illinois a good crop is promised. An improvement is reported from Michigan, the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic States.

Recent rains have caused a marked improvement in grass in New England and the middle Atlantic States, but the crop will be light in these districts, and also in the upper Ohio Valley. A good crop is being secured in the central valleys.

In Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania apples are unpromising, but the outlook continues favorable in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.

The following statements have been telegraphed by State section directors of the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau:

New England—Cloudy, rainy weather; grass, grain and pastures benefited; potatoes uneven, but improving; apples uneven, growing well; corn poor, much replanted, some fields plowed up for forage crops; strawberries rotting; other small fruits improving; tobacco making slow growth, but improving; all crops need sunshine.

New York—Week cloudy, rainy and cold; ground too wet for work; marked improvement in wheat, rye, oats, barley, meadows, pastures, hops and tobacco; much too cold for corn and potatoes, which are uneven and backward and to be largely replanted; acreage of buckwheat will be large; apples vary, being estimated from light to heavy; other fruit light generally; grapes good.

New Jersey—Cool, cloudy weather, frequent rains, heavy in places, stimulated vegetation generally, but retarded farm work, which is at a standstill in places; wheat nearly ready to cut, heads large and well filled; corn yellow, needs sunshine; bush fruits very promising.

Pennsylvania—Continuous rains and low temperature; ground too wet for cultivation; wheat, rye, oats, grass, tobacco, potatoes and garden truck much improved; yield of hay will be light, but better than anticipated, cutting begun; clover very short; timothy improving; warmth and sunshine needed, particularly for corn; berries fairly plentiful, but other fruits generally short.

POPE CARRIED TO CONSISTORY.

Names New Cardinals and Is Very Tired at the End of the Ceremony.

Rome.—A consistory was held a few days ago. The Pope was carried to Consistory Hall. He announced the new dignities that had been conferred and delivered an allocution.

The following were created Cardinals: Mgr. Nocella, secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; Mgr. Cavicchioni, secretary of the Congregation of the Council; Mgr. Fischer, the Archbishop of Cologne; Mgr. Tallani, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna; Mgr. Katschthaler, the Archbishop of Salzburg; Mgr. Aiuti, the Nuncio at Lisbon, and the Most Rev. Espinosa, the Archbishop of Valencia.

The Pope stood the fatigue better than had been expected.

The Pontiff read a brief allocution in Latin in a weak voice. He stopped frequently and looked very tired at the end. He said to Dr. Lapponi after it was over:

"Well, I held the Consistory, though the newspapers say I am dying."

PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Primary Election Ordered by the Mississippi State Board.

Jackson, Miss.—The State Board of Election Commissioners has ordered a State primary election to be held on August 6. This action means that the next United Senator from Mississippi will be chosen by popular ballot.

Senator Money, the present incumbent, and Governor Longino are candidates and are prosecuting an active canvass of the State.

DYNAMITE IN PRISON WALLS.

Mutinous Convicts Had a Great Quantity Stored Away.

Canon City, Col.—Enough giant powder and nitro-glycerine were found in the penitentiary to blow up the entire prison. The discovery was made after the convicts, who had attempted to escape on the previous day, had been put through the sweating process.

The explosives were concealed in the wall of one of the shops. It is believed that the nitro-glycerine was manufactured by Kuykendall, the convict who was killed.

Stampede to New Gold Field.

Details of the new gold fields near Valdez, Alaska, were brought from the North by the steamer Excelsior. The discoveries are on Lowe River, twenty-three miles from Valdez, and already 800 acres have been staked out. Before the Excelsior sailed there was a stampede to the new field.

Want Funds For McKinley Memorial.

The McKinley Memorial Association announced that it was ready to consider designs for the memorial at Canton, Ohio, and called for $100,000 for an endowment fund.

KING PETER I. IN SERVIA

Diplomats Ignore Him, But People's Reception is Enthusiastic.

It is Said, Though, That Officers Goaded Them to Shout "Long Live the King"—Gayety in Belgrade.

Belgrade, Servia.—King Peter, on his arrival here, was received with great enthusiasm. The King, who wore the uniform of a Servian general and looked grave and almost nervous, descended from his car amid a fanfare of trumpets. He shook hands with Premier Avakumovitch, who ended a powerful speech of welcome with calling for cheers for King Peter, to which the crowd responded with enthusiasm. The King read his answer to the Premier's welcome in low tones, thanking him and promising to do his utmost for the good of the kingdom.

Replying to an address of welcome delivered by M. Paulovitch, a member of the Communal Council, King Peter said he would see to it that Belgrade became a worthy centre of Servian life.

The only foreign representative who participated in the reception were the Russian Minister, M. Tcharykoff, and the Austrian Minister, Herr Dumba.

After the mass the Metropolitan made a short address. He said God's guidance was evident in everything, and prayed God to grant King Peter the power to rule wisely and well. A special prayer for the King was offered, and the choir chanted the old Gregorian "Kyrie Eleison" ("Lord Have Mercy.")

The King approached the Metropolitan and kissed his hand as a tribute of the temporal to the spiritual power, and the congregation burst into hearty cries of "Long live the King!"

It was evident the new monarch was affected deeply by the ceremony, and his manner as he left the church conveyed the impression that he had come to some momentous resolution during his self-communing before the altar. The King's procession moved at a brisk trot to the new palace. The King entered the state ballroom, where the members of the Skupshtina presented him with an address of welcome. In reply King Peter remarked that he could only repeat what he had said at the railroad station—that he would do his best to rule in accordance with the constitution.

King Peter advanced to the Deputies and shook hands with each of them, but he did not utter a word.

After luncheon the King held a conference with the Ministers and discussed the situation. He dined quietly and witnessed the torchlight procession in the evening.

There are no lack of persons conversant with the inner life of the Servian capital who say the apparently universal enthusiasm was a cleverly "stage managed" demonstration, and that many expressions of regret were uttered privately, and that except for the mounted officers who circulated among the crowds, commanding the people to cheer for King Peter, much of the outward signs of rejoicing would have been absent.

FORCED RELEASE OF CORWELL.

Five Thousand Delawareans Demanded Alleged Lyncher's Discharge.

Wilmington, Del.—An angry mob of 5000 persons, threatening to storm the city jail here, forced the authorities to release Arthur Corwell, who was under arrest charged with the leadership of the crowd which burned at the stake George White, the negro, who brutally assaulted and killed Helen Bishop on June 15.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which found that White died at the hands of persons unknown, made possible this release, and just as soon as it was known that this verdict held no person responsible for White's death Attorney-General H. H. Ward caught at the straw and ordered Corwell's release on $5000 bail. It was immediately forthcoming, and Corwell was freed just as the mob began getting desperate.

This speedy action undoubtedly averted bloodshed, for the mob was growing more threatening each minute. As it was, there was great disorder and the Police Department had all it could do to preserve order. Crowds of men and boys numbering from fifty to 200 each marched here and there singing and cheering, celebrating the release of Corwell and the popular verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The belief is growing here that no one will ever be punished for the lynching of White. Certain prominent citizens, although they deplore the occurrence, stand ready to raise a fund for the defense of any one who should be prosecuted for the offense.

Officials and leading citizens seem to be agreed that the best thing to be done in view of the volcanic condition of the public mind is to let the matter drop.

CHILDREN RIDE WITH DUMONT.

Young American First to Go Up From the Paris Play Ground.

Paris, France.—Santos Dumont made another ascent in his steerable airship and visited a polo club during a children's fete. He offered to give the children a ride in his balloon, but the mothers refused their permission. A ten-year-old American boy, however, begged so hard that his mother consented to allow him to ascend in the balloon, and Santos Dumont took the boy for an aerial trip above the trees in the Bois de Boulogne.

On their return several other children, encouraged by the young American's example, also claimed the privilege of a ride, and, with their mother's consent, Santos Dumont took two others in the balloon car and made another ascent, returning safely to the polo grounds.

FLEES FROM KENTUCKY FEUDISTS

Leading Witness For the Prosecution Warned of Assassination.

Lexington, Ky.—Captain B. J. Ewen, the leading witness in the trial of Jett and White for the murder of J. B. Marcum, at Jackson, left here for a secret destination.

This action was taken on the advice of friends after Captain Ewen had been informed by a man who came from Jackson of the existence of a plot to assassinate him.

Minor Mention.

Bobby Walthour may give up motor-pace bicycle riding.

Carpenters at Columbia, S. C., have secured a nine-hour day.

California mine owners have organized to fight the labor unions.

In Holland children are allowed to work in the factories at the age of twelve.

Minneapolis (Minn.) building laborers have made a demand for twenty-five cents an hour.

Richard Croker is said to have offered Squire Silver $635,000 for his extensive Letcombe estate, in Wantage, England.

Thugs, calling themselves "Apaches," are spreading terror in Paris.

Every year Germany's population increases at the rate of 800,000.

Former Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, is now a corporation lawyer, and says he is glad he quit politics.

The Empress Dowager of China is selecting fourteen Princes of her own blood for study in Europe, America or Japan.

The United States Government spends about $500,000 a year for horses for the army—an average of something like $100 a head.

MUST SPARE NO GUILTY MAN

President Orders the Vigorous Prosecution of Pestal Offendiers.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN INDICTED

Edmund H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, Pleads Not Guilty to Two of Four True Bills—Attorney-General Announces the Appointment of Special Counsel to Assist in the Prosecution—Letter to Knox.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has sent the following letter to Attorney-General Knox:

"P. C. Knox, Attorney-General.

"Sir—As you know the charges in connection with the Postoffice Department are now being investigated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has had placed at his disposal by the Postmaster-General every resource of the department, including the services of Mr. Robb, whom you detailed from the Department of Justice to the Postoffice Department immediately after the removal of Mr. Tyner. As a result of this investigation a number of indictments have already been had, and it is probable that other indictments will hereafter be asked for.

"There can be no greater offense against the Government than a breach of trust on the part of a public official or the dishonest management of his office, and, of course, every effort must be exerted to bring such offenders to punishment by the utmost rigor of the law.

"The District Attorney's office of the District of Columbia has faithfully and zealously seconded the efforts of the Postoffice Department in this matter, but the amount of work in the office is such as to make it difficult, without neglecting other important public duties, to devote all the time necessary to the prosecution of these cases. I suggest, therefore, that if you cannot detail some of your present staff, you appoint special assistants in these postoffice cases, not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found, or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service, and the prosecution of guilty men, whether in the service or not, where the cases are not barred by the statute of limitations. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

It was in consequence of these instructions that Attorney-General Knox designated Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad as special counsel to assist in the postal prosecutions.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—To the surprise of Edmund H. Driggs, former Representative in Congress, and his personal and political friends, the Federal Grand Jury here returned four indictments against him in connection with his dealings with the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier Company when he was in Congress.

As soon as Mr. Driggs was informed the indictments had been found and a warrant issued for his arrest he surrendered, pleaded not guilty before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court and was admitted to $5000 bail.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Reaffirmation of Silver Plank of Platform of 1900 Defeated.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The struggle for control of the Democratic State Convention ended in a victory for the anti-silver wing. The issue was the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. The Committee on Resolutions voted down the proposition seven to four, and the convention when its turn came stood by the committee voting 463 9-10 to 354 1-10 against adopting a minority report which recommended indorsement of the National platform of 1900.

The convention nominated a full State ticket as follows: Governor, J. B. Sullivan, Cresston; Lieutenant-Governor, D. B. Butler, Iowa City; Judge of Supreme Court, John R. Caldwell, Tama; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. McCook, Howard; Railroad Commissioner, W. S. Porter, Harding.

The fate of the silver forces was sealed at the district caucuses held in the forenoon, when the Committee on Resolutions was made up. Seven out of eleven districts chose gold men for the committee, the division standing:

Against reaffirmation: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh.

For reaffirmation: Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth.

The platform adopted demands tariff revision and the regulation of trusts and self-government for the peoples of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, calls for a thorough investigation of the Postoffice Department and a sufficient volume of money to meet all the requirements of the business of the country.

RAILROAD RAZING 400 BUILDINGS.

Work Started on the Site For a New York City Terminal.

New York City.—Pennsylvania Railroad men began to demolish buildings on $7,500,000 worth of property. The work will not stop until nearly four entire city blocks have been cleared. The wreckers will tear down 400 buildings, including three churches, a hospital and a home for boys.

The blocks to be razed are bounded by Seventh and Ninth avenues, Thirtieth and Thirty-third streets. They are the site of the projected railroad terminal station and the new uptown postoffice.

Find Bomb in State House Grounds.

Laborers raking over the State house yard at Montpelier, Vt., found a dynamite bomb. It had been lying in the grass apparently for a long time, as it showed marks of exposure to the weather.

No Welcome to King Edward.

At a private meeting of the Nationalist members of the Dublin corporation it was decided by 25 votes to 3 not to vote an address of welcome and loyalty to King Edward on the occasion of his coming visit to Ireland.

A Lynching in Tennessee.

Case Jones, a negro, accused of attacking twelve-year-old Margaret Bruce at Elk Valley, Tenn., was caught during the night and immediately taken before his little victim, who identified him. Jones broke down and confessed his crime. He was hanged at daylight and his body riddled with bullets.

Quiet at Constantinople.

The rumors in regard to the abdication of the Sultan of Turkey and the story of an upheaval are without foundation. Everything is quiet in Constantinople.

Kills Each Other in a Quarrel.

From wounds inflicted on each other during a quarrel over papers in a land filing case, Charles Spaulding and Clifton E. Walker were dying at Helena, Mont.

A Loop the Loop Victim.

Will Zimmerman died from the injuries which he received while attempting, on roller skates, to loop the loop at Indianapolis, Ind.

Four Killed in Wyoming Wreck.

Three trainmen and a tramp were killed near Rawlins, Wyo., in a freight wreck.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Dr. Wiley's "borax boarders" will take a vacation for the summer months and resume their "poison pellet" diet October 1.

Immigration figures for May of this year show a large gain over those of the same month in 1902.

Judge Daniel H. McMillan, of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, was removed by President Roosevelt on charges of immorality.

Investigation was begun by Immigration Commissioner Sargent into alleged wholesome violation of the Contract Labor law.

A rumor that Postmaster-General Payne had offered his resignation was denied at the White House.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, declared that to build the Panama Canal without ratification of the treaty by Colombia's Congress would be a "vain and reckless invasion of the constitution."

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

General Davis, in Manilla, issued an order announcing the establishment of post libraries in the Philippine Islands. The order names thirty-six permanent army posts, at each of which a post library will be established.

While in San Francisco, recently, Admiral Bradford arranged for the purchase of about 500 acres of land adjoining the Government's naval station at Honolulu.

Miss Jean Ankrom, formerly of Waynesburg, Pa., the only woman school supervisor in Porto Rico, was thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident at Ponce and died fifteen minutes later. Her neck was broken.

DOMESTIC.

Conducting a turf bureau in New York City, Charles Hampson and Charles Randall were arrested, charged with swindling D. D. Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Freight handlers employed in three of the largest dry goods stores of Chicago voted to go on strike for a twenty-five per cent. wage increase.

Charged with embezzling $200 while postmistress at Meyerville, Ga., Miss Dora Campbell was held for trial at Baltimore, Md.

Governor Beckham will call a special term of the Breathitt Circuit Court, at Jackson, Ky., on July 20, to investigate the assassination of Dr. Cox and Cockrill and the burning of the house of Captain Ewen. A special judge will be appointed.

Judge Grinnan, in the Chancery Court of Virginia, dissolved the injunction restraining the Government from taking possession of the cruiser Galveston.

A train of coal-laden runaway cars, in Spokane, Wash., killed four persons and injured eight others, besides wrecking two buildings.

In an attempt of fifteen convicts to escape from the Colorado Penitentiary, one of the men was killed and another fatally wounded by the prison guards.

The jury in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the assassination of J. B. Marcum, in Breathitt County, Ky., was discharged, being unable to reach a verdict. There will be another trial in another county.

Postoffice inspectors found conclusive evidence that a money making promotion syndicate existed in the New York postoffice.

Former President Cleveland at Princeton, N. J., declared that an interview repudiating a third term nomination was unauthorized.

Former Chief of Police Fred W. Ames, of Minneapolis, Minn., convicted of malfeasance in office, asked for a new trial.

The Grand Jury of Case County, Ind., returned twenty indictments, and Stephen Boyer and Councilman Daniel A. Gillespie, of Indianapolis, were at once arrested on charges of bribery.

Gold reserve national bank notes were suggested as a means of obtaining elasticity of the currency in an address delivered before the Georgia bankers by William B. Ridgely.

FOREIGN.

The Norwegian bark Belfast was abandoned at sea, having been in collision with an iceburg; a German steamer carried the crew to Gravesend.

The revolutionary agitator, Gerschunin, was arrested at Kief, supposed to be the leader of the gang that murdered two Russian Cabinet Ministers.

It was stated in a dispatch from Belgrade that the reports of the Sultan's abdication were circulated there to divert public attention from adverse foreign criticism.

A motion in the British House of Commons to reject the clause in the budget providing for the repeal of the grain tax was defeated by 416 to 32 votes.

British troops in an attack on the former Sultan of Sokoto were forced to retire with a loss of four killed and sixty wounded.

Pope Leo created seven cardinals at a consistory.

The official returns show that at the general elections in Germany the Social Democrats cast 2,911,317 votes, an increase of 800,000 over 1898.

Vesuvius was in full eruption.

Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, died in London from heart disease and dropsy, aged seventy-one years.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain spoke at London, expressing his conviction in the success of his plans of imperial reciprocity.

Results of the German Reichstag elections showed that the Socialists gained at the expense of the liberal parties.

Vice-Admiral de Soller, of the Argentine Navy, died suddenly on his yacht at Buenos Ayres. His body was swept overboard, but recovered.

Mr. Walter B. Harris, an explorer and son-in-law of one of the wealthiest peers of Great Britain, was captured by Moorish brigands.

Recognition of the new King of Servia by the Czar was followed by that of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy.

China again refused American and Japanese demands for the opening of Manchurian towns.

Police prevented the massacre of the Jews of Novgorod by superior vigilance.

The Spanish budget for 1904 estimated the revenue at $200,000,000; expenditures, $193,600,000.

Prince Wilhelm zu Wied had his leg dislocated by being thrown from his horse on the Berlin reviewing ground.

An inspection of the Konak at Belgrade, Servia, showed many evidences of the tragic night on which the King and Queen were murdered.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, in the House of Lords, said that Great Britain ought clearly to define her policy regarding colonial trade.

British lines of communication in Somaliland were threatened by the forces of the Mad Mullah. Troops were ordered from Aden.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament for North Kilkenny, had an enthusiastic reception on returning to Ireland from his tour in the United States.

A canvass of the House of Commons showed that the Liberals were afraid to challenge the Government to a vote on the fiscal issue.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.$	—	@$	21½
Firsts	20½	@	21
Seconds	19	@	20
State dairy tubs, extra	20½	@	21
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	15½	@	17
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10½	@	10¾
Small	—	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	6¾
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	18½	@	19
State and Penn	18½	@	19
Western—Choice	17	@	18½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	—	@	2 80
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	2 30	@	2 32½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 05	@	3 10
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 60	@	2 70
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 45	@	2 50
Lima, Cal., 1902	—	@	2 60
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, per bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Baldwins, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Southern, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Strawberries, per qt	5	@	15
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	10
Huckleberries, per qt	8	@	15
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	7
Peaches, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Plums, per carrier	75	@	1 75
Cherries, per lb	6	@	13
Currants, per qt	6	@	8
Raspberries, per pt	5	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13
Spring chickens, per lb	15	@	18
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	17
Fowls, Western, per lb	13	@	14
Broilers, Phila., per pair	32	@	45
Ducks, spring, per lb	16½	@	17½
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	22	@	22½
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	23	@	23½
1901, choice	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	1 25	@	1 27½
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 12	@	1 15
No. 2, per 100 lb	1 00	@	1 10
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	85	@	92½
Straw, long rye	90	@	1 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, So. Rose, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
White Chile, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Sweets, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	90	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl	75	@	2 00
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	2 00
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 25	@	1 80
Southern, per basket	1 00	@	1 25
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Lettuce, per bbl	75	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbages, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	5 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 25
Cucumbers, per basket	1 50	@	2 75
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per doz	1 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 85	@	4 20
Spring patents	4 45	@	4 65
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	91¼
No. 2 red	—	@	85½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	58¾
Oats, No. 2	—	@	43¾
No. 2 white	—	@	46¾
Rye, Western	—	@	58¾
State	56½	@	59
Lard, city	7¾	@	8
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	11½
Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.			
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 90
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 45	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	8¼	@	9½

BOOT AND SHOE EXPORTS.

Record For Quantity and Value Will Be Broken This Year.

Washington, D. C.—Exports of boots and shoes in the past fiscal year seem likely to exceed those of any preceding year both in quantity and value. In 1880 the number of pairs of boots and shoes exported was 578,271; in 1890 the number increased to 587,108 pairs; by 1900 the number had grown to 3,046,720 pairs, and in 1902 the total was 3,966,796 pairs, and in the fiscal year about to end the total will pass the 4,000,000 line. The total value of boots and shoes exported has grown from a little over $500,000 in 1885 to more than $6,000,000 in 1903.

Of the $6,000,000 worth of boots and shoes exported in 1902, $2,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, practically $1,000,000 worth to British Australasia, over $500,000 worth to Mexico, $500,000 worth to Cuba, and about an equal sum to Canada. The rest was scattered through all parts of the world.

Increase in Russia's Flax Crop.

The flax crop of Russia for the year 1902 was: 22,408,770 bushels of seed, fifty-six pounds to the bushel, and 1,260,055,792 pounds of fibre representing an increase over 1901 of 5,516,974 bushels of seed and 520,805,307 pounds of fibre.

Ruin of Mud Spells Crops.

A recent rain of mud in Giardini, Italy, is said to have dried up vegetation and spoiled the crops.

May Wipe Out Grasshopper Pest.

Scientists have decided upon a novel method of exterminating the hordes of grasshoppers which threaten a plague in parts of Montana. It is proposed to dig trenches in which will be placed kerosene. Ranchers and stockmen will attempt to stampede the pests into the oil, which is deadly.

Business Failures For a Week.

R. G. Dun & Co. report for the previous week 213 commercial failures in the United States, and twenty-four in Canada.

Irish Potato Crop in Fair Way.

Reports from the west of Ireland, Lancashire, England, and other points state that thousands of acres of potatoes have been ruined by the recent frost and rain. It is feared that the failure of the Irish potato crop will entail much hardship on the peasants.

Our Trade Balance Reduced.

Foreign trade in May showed some increase in imports and decrease of exports compared with May a year ago, so that the favorable balance is $5,000,000 less than last year.

High Cotton Closes Big Mills.

The high price of cotton is given as the cause for closing for an indefinite time the mills of the Roger Williams Cotton Company, at Arcadia, R. I., and the factories at Rockville, under repairs for some weeks and now nearly ready to start, will not be put in operation until cotton is lower.

Kansas's Big Wheat Crop.

Unmolested by frost, drouth, or insect, Kansas's yield of wheat promises to surpass in abundance and perfection of maturity anything in its previous history.

A PROMINENT COLLEGE MAN.

One of Indiana's Useful Educators Says: "I Feel Like a New Man."

MR. JOHN W. MENG.

Mr. John W. Meng, 54 Jefferson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., State Representative of Indianapolis Business College, writes:

"I firmly believe that I owe my fine health to Peruna. Constant travel and change of food and water wrought havoc with my stomach, and for months I suffered with indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. I felt that the only thing to do was to give up my occupation, which I felt very reluctant to do. Seeing an ad. of Peruna as a specific for catarrh I decided to give it a trial, and used it faithfully for six weeks, when I found that my troubles had all disappeared and I seemed like a new man. I have a bottle of Peruna in my grip all the time, and occasionally take a few doses which keeps me in excellent health."—*John W. Meng.*

THE most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it is has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Utah's House Cleaning Day.

Health Day is a public holiday lately established by the State of